

REMARKS

Claims 1 through 20 are pending in this application. Claims 1 through 11 are amended in several particulars for purposes of clarity in accordance with current Office policy, to assist the examiner and to expedite compact prosecution of this application. Claims 12 through 20 have been newly added.

DRAWINGS

Corrections have been made to Figures 1, 3, and 4C. Figures 4A, and 4B are newly added. Accordingly, a letter to the Office Draftsman accompanies this response. Indication in subsequent Office correspondence of the acceptance to the drawing corrections proposed in the letter, is requested to enable applicant to timely arrange for the corrections to be made prior to the date for payment of any issue fee. No new matter was added.

SPECIFICATION

Some minor corrections were made to the specification. No new matter was added. The specification was made to correlate with the drawings and other sections of the specification.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. § 102

On page 2-3 of Paper No. 4, claims 1 through 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Clement (U.S. Patent 5,726,668).

No claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 unless all of the elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way in a single prior art reference. Every element must be

literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim. *Id.*, "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and MPEP 2143.03. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The examiner stated that *Clement '668* anticipates claims 1 through 3, and 6. As mentioned above, the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim for all of the elements. Claim 1 mentions an inputting device for inputting the display data channel. *Clement '668* mentions no such element. In *Clement '668*, the patent has GPDP's running repeatedly series of interrupt routines to check each of the UART channel A and B which are basically serial/parallel converters used for transmitting and receiving. This is not the same as having an input device having a control over the display data channel. *Clement '668*'s routine to automatically check for interrupts is not the same as the present invention because of an inputting device. No inputting device is shown in *Clement '668*. As mentioned in claims 2, 3, and 6, there is no mention of a scanner or mouse for an inputting device. A manual section in the present invention is available if necessary especially in testing monitors. In *Clement '668* this option is not available, therefore causing problems in possibly using in testing monitors.

The examiner has not shown a driving device for driving the inputting device with a predetermined signal. Looking at claim 1 for example shows no mention of a driver for an inputting device. A processor is mentioned that has three stages of logic. However, no mention of a driving

device for an inputting device is shown.

Clement '668 does not show an interfacing section that indicates whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted in the computer as shown in the presently claimed invention. In *Clement '668*, the examiner mentioned that in col. 5, lines 8-13, the I/O interfaces 70, 72, 74 connect to the manufacturing process equipment and instruments on the plant floor. *Clement '668*, shows nowhere that the interfacing section actually indicates whether a display data channel of a monitor is inputted as seen in the present invention. In fact, there is no indicator on the interfacing device. These kind of markers are important especially when a worker attaches the test monitor to the interface, right away, a person can see the root of a problem. The location is given immediately. However, since *Clement '668* is not really meant for an assembly line of monitors, and more for chemical processing, such a warning system is not given. A warning may be there in the central control area, but this is maybe too far for a worker to see a problem and precious seconds are lost if the worker has to look to a monitor to see if the connection is faulty.

Further in claim 1, it states that the outputted voltage signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel. *Clement '668* shows no such type of interfacing section.

Since there is no driving device for driving the inputting device, then *Clement '668* shows no means for controlling the driving device. The GPDP's mentioned by the examiner run repeatedly a series of interrupt routines in addition to the main routine. It is not mentioned that the GPDP control a driving device, the means for controlling the driving device is not shown.

In claim 6, there is mention of a switch selecting either a mouse or scanner. No such mention is ever made in *Clement '668*, nor is there mention of the use of inputting devices such as a mouse or scanner.

Concerning claim 4, the examiner states that *Clement '668* teaches a programmable logic device PLD, 184 is programmed to serve as the address decoder and logic decoder for the two channel (column 15, lines 4-6). Yes, *Clement '668* does show a PLD, however, the PLD is not interconnected the same way as the present invention. In the presently claimed invention, as referenced by claim 1 and 4, the PLD is for generating the predetermined electric signal, for analyzing the output signal from the interfacing section, and for determining whether or not the result of inputting the display data channel is correct. As mentioned by the examiner, and seen the cited text of *Clement '668*, the PLD of *Clement '668* does not do the same functions as the present invention, and is not connected the same way. Address and data encoding of UART channels that serve as receiver and transmitter for both the primary and secondary paths is not the same as the present invention.

Concerning claim 5, the examiner mentioned that *Clement '668* teaches the processor board 82, 84 which includes light emitting diodes 1 and 2. The LED's of *Clement '668* are not located on the interfacing section itself. In the present invention, because, the LED's are located right on the interfacing section, a worker can quickly notice, locate, and correct a problem in an efficient manner.

The examiner fails to mention the elements of a Zener diode, transistor, and relay and the specific connections of the parts. Looking at *Clement '668*, no such specific structures and connections are shown. A mention of a circuit board does not suffice to show a §102 proof of anticipation. All the specific elements must be shown.

The *Clement '668* patent is not appropriate for the inputting and detecting of a display data channel in manufacturing a monitor. The *Clement '668* patent is more appropriate for chemical

processing control system (column 1, lines 13-18). In a chemical processing control system, controls can be set to automatically monitor the processing of chemicals. The control system of *Clement '668* is designed to let an operator know of the status of a predefined subset of process based upon analysis of selected process variables. Col 1., lines 36-40. The presently claimed invention involves an assembly line of monitors. The harsh automation and control of chemical processing cannot always be used. A certain level of manual intervention may be necessary to go from one work area to another. The present invention aids a worker in speeding up the testing but not to point where it can actually hurt the quality of the product. The present invention allows for such an option if necessary without overburdening amount of manual input of each test. The present invention in claims 1, 2, 3, and 6 involves testing of monitors while *Clement '668* is clearly designed for chemical processing. The invention of *Clement '668* may have problems in testing monitors.

Concerning claims 7 through 9, and 11, the examiner states that these claims are anticipated by *Clement '668*. As mentioned above, to prove anticipation under §102, the standard is very high and stringent. No claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 unless all of the elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way in a single prior art reference. Every element must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989).

The examiner cites that figure 13 of *Clement '668* shows a particular alarm bulb routine. In figure 4, the basic logic employed by the Graphic Processor Boards at start-up of the system. The examiner mentions that the system updates the LCD display with one of a series of recurring diagnostic messages. The present invention, however, differs from *Clement '668*. In claim 7, there

is a mention of a high frequency signal which is not mentioned in *Clement '668*. The interfacing section is outputting the high frequency signal, which is not mentioned in *Clement '668*. There is no mention in *Clement '668*, that when the display data channel is abnormally inputted into the computer if the interfacing section outputs the same signal as the initial signal at a second time. This precise procedure is not shown by *Clement '668*. Only generalized mentions that an operator sees various diagnostic messages. The actual limitation of noting the abnormal or normal signal is not the same as the present invention. The present invention teaches how abnormal and normal signal may be determined.

As mentioned in claim 8 of the present invention, the time range for the signal is given as 750 msec- 1.5 seconds for a normal signal, and a range of 3.5 to 4.5 seconds for abnormal signal. None of these ranges , nor even a mention that the frequency of the signal is important in *Clement '668* is ever taught.

Concerning claim 10, the examiner stated that the switch 284 is provided as a board select switch for setting a unique decoder board number for each board (col. 16, lines 35-36). A switch to set the unique decoder board number for each board is not the same as the limitations mentioned in claim 10. Claim 10 mentions that the controlling and detecting means or unit magnetizes the relay coil and turns-on the relay switch at a predetermined time. These extensive set of limitations are not addressed by col. 16, lines 35-36 of *Clement '668*.

PRIOR ART NOT RELIED UPON

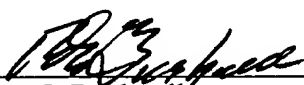
The prior art reference (or references when combined) made of record and relied upon do not

teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the present claimed invention. Respectfully, the prior art made of record and not relied upon, do not form a bases for 35 U.S.C. §102 or 35 U.S.C. §103 rejections.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the examiner is asked to contact the applicant's attorney.

No fees are incurred by this response.

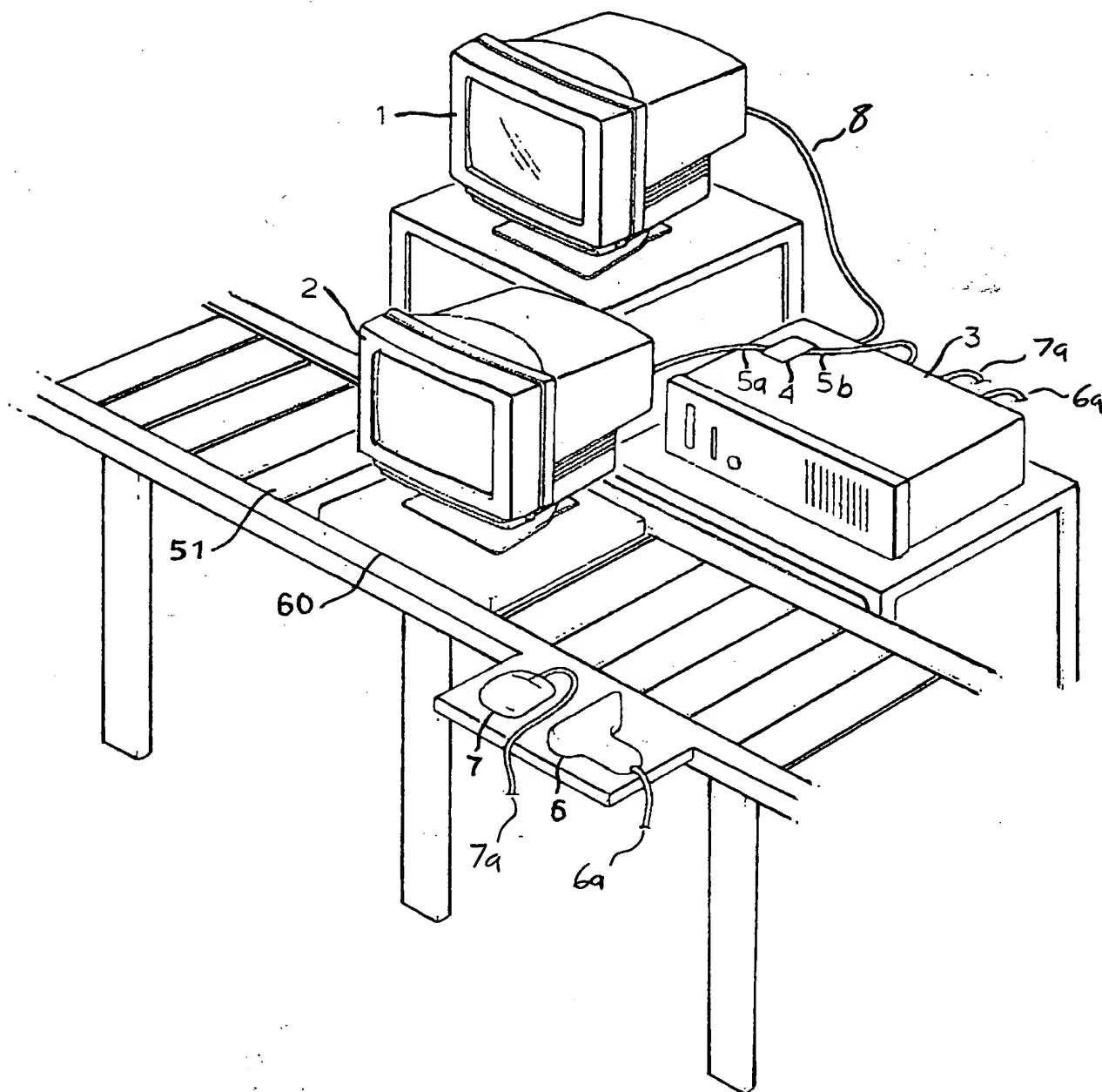
Respectfully submitted,

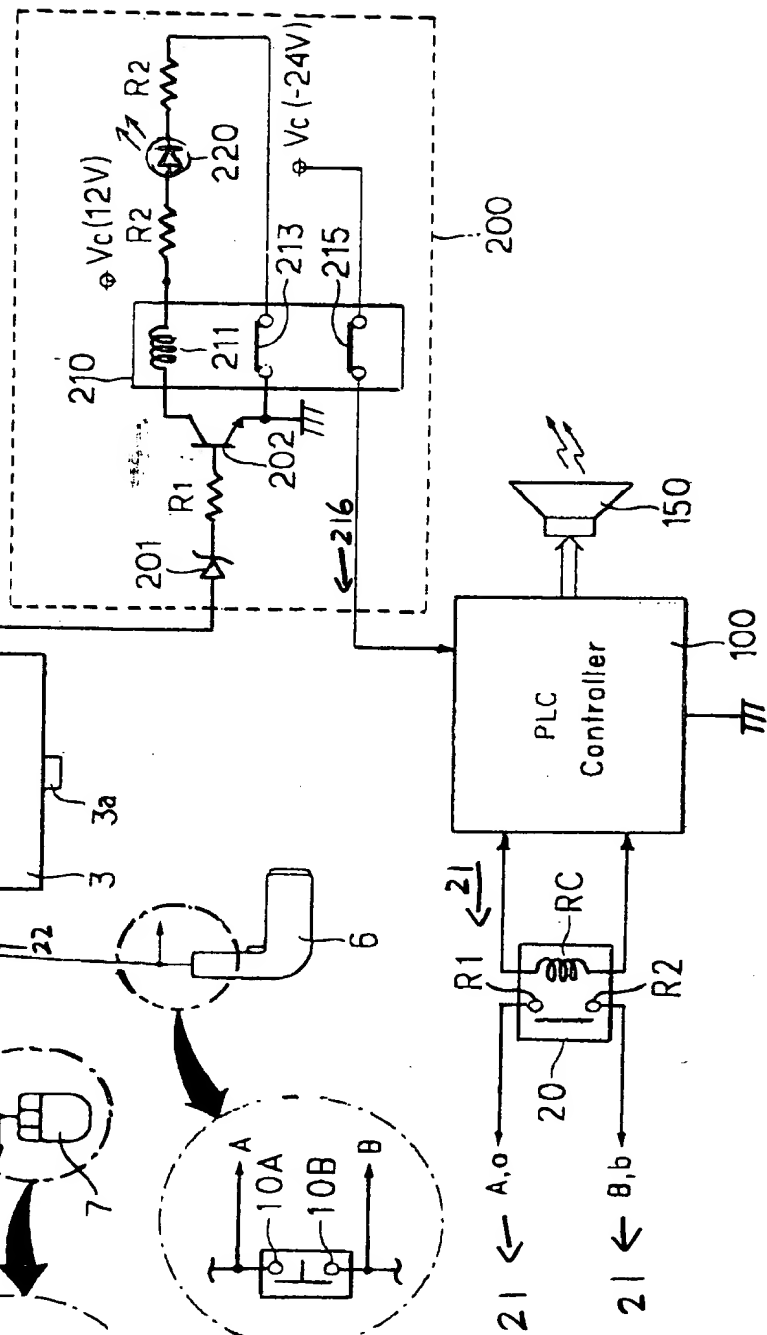

Robert E. Bushnell,
Attorney for the Applicant
Registration No.: 27,774

1522 "K" Street N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone No.: (202) 408-9040

Folio: P55657
Date: January 11, 2001
I.D.: REB/SS

FIG 1





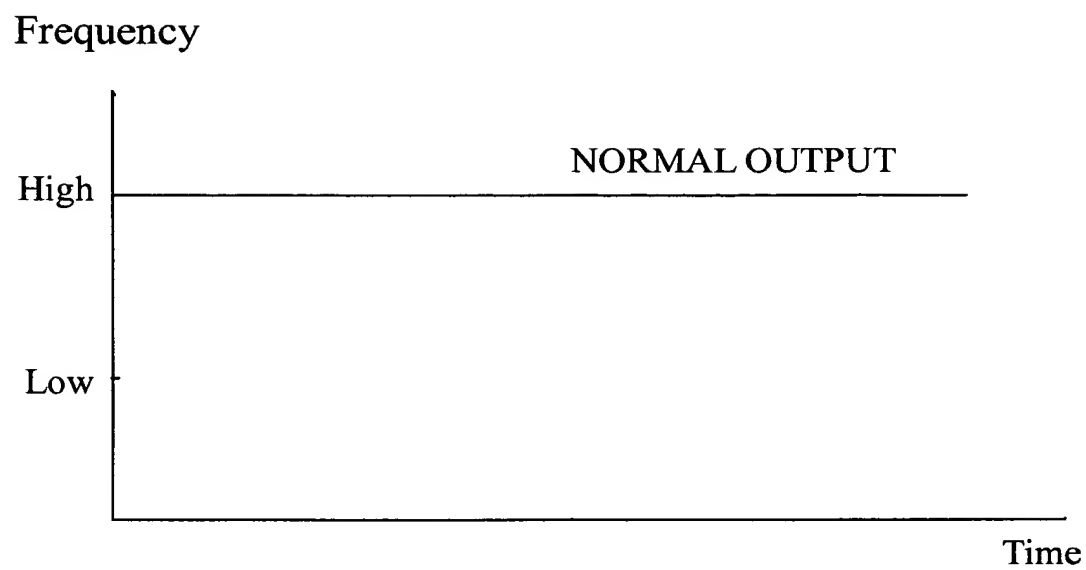


FIG 4A

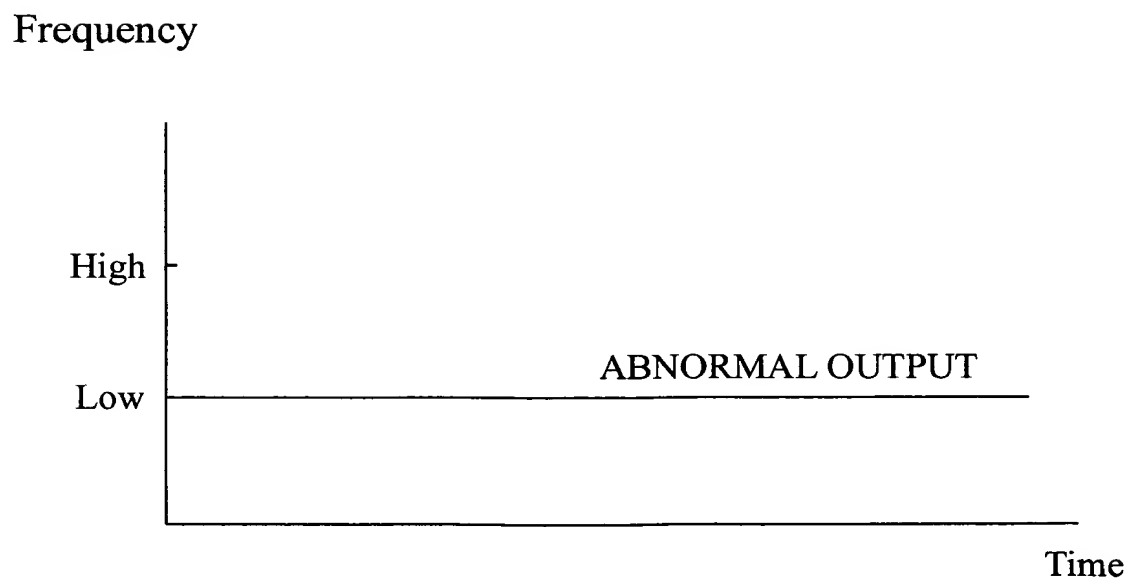


FIG 4B

FIG4C

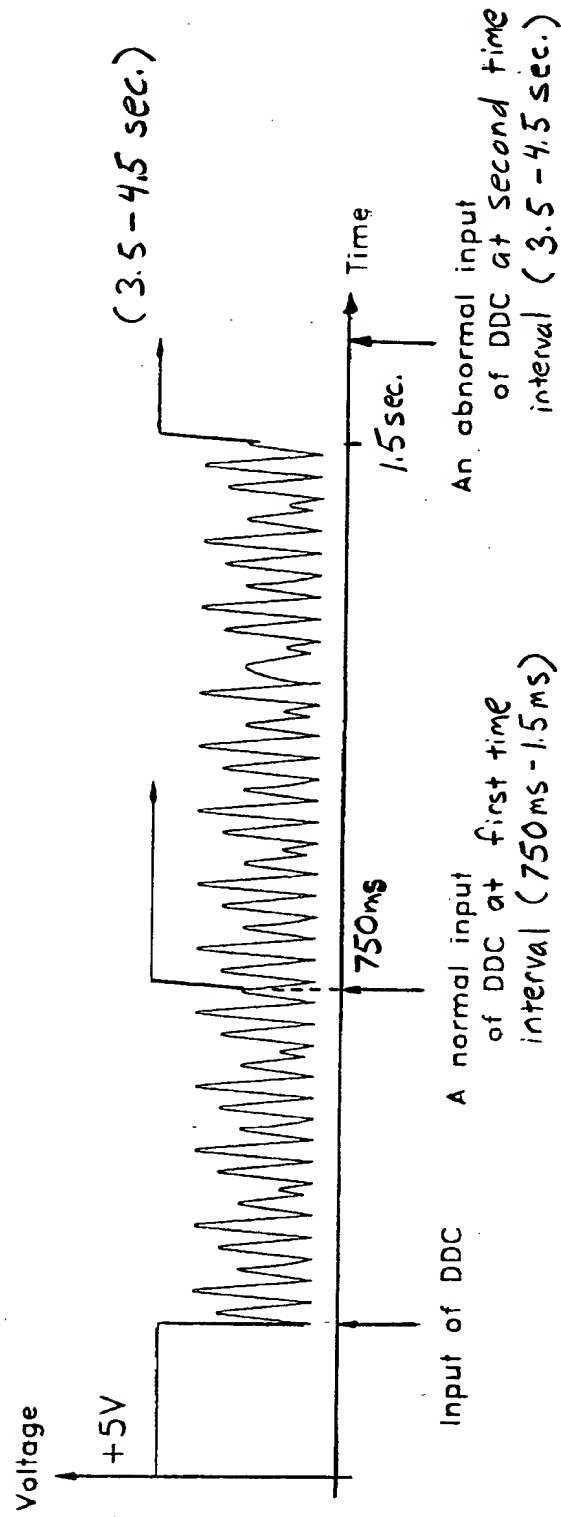


FIG5

